

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.

Received up to 25th June, 1881.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Koh-i-Nûr* of the 18th June publishes a communi-

Circulation,
490 copies.

Dr. G. W. Leitner, the Registrar of the Panjab University College, and the President of the Anjuman-i-Panjab.

cated article against Dr. Leitner. The writer calls him an incarnation of Napoleon Bonaparte. He says that when on his death Napoleon Bona-

parte went to purgatory he excited quarrels there. All the spirits joined against him and sent him back to the earth. He came back to this earth in the shape of Dr. Leitner. The Europeans at once recognised him and expelled him from Europe. Unfortunately he found his way to India. He assumed the pose of a friend of the Panjabis and won their good-will. With their aid he established his influence

on English officers and established the Panjab University. About two years ago he devised his Congress scheme without the approval of the Panjab Government. Sir Robert Eger-ton nipped his scheme in the bud. He has lately started an English paper and advocated an educational policy which is calculated to check the spread of English education among the natives. His object is only to destroy that reputation which the British nation has earned by its good and enlightened administration of India. If the Government adopted his educational policy, he would tell the European nations that it did not like to give higher education to the natives and was not their friend.

The same paper publishes another long communicated article against Dr. Leitner. The writer of the article calls himself a representative of some dozens of members of the Anjuman-i-Panjab. He says that Dr. Leitner lords it over the Anjuman, and the members fear him as the deer does the lion. They committed a great mistake when they appointed a European as their President. Even if they at first ignorantly appointed Dr. Leitner their President, they should have severed their connection with him when he injured one of them. But they did not do so, and now they are reaping the fruits of their folly. The writer then puts seven questions to the Anjuman, the substance of which is as follows;—The writer insinuates that the executive committee of the Anjuman cannot incur any large expenditure without previously obtaining the consent of the Anjuman, but that the committee never obtained the sanction of the Anjuman for starting the English journal of the Anjuman. The writer then quotes the following extract from the English journal of the Anjuman of the 31st May:—"The agitation in Lahore in favour of higher English education is attracting some attention. It is considered one of the natural results of the Educational despatch of 1854, and to prepare the way for the gradual withdrawal of the direct control of Government

over Educational institutions. Natives now appreciate the mental and pecuniary benefits of higher English education and seem to be quite prepared to pay for it. It is proposed to abolish scholarships or stipends for those students who take up English, and to raise the college fee from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per mensem, so as to secure a socially better class of students than have hitherto been attending these institutions." The writer condemns the policy shadowed forth in the above extract as fatal to the cause of English education, and takes Dr. Leitner and the Anjuman to task for advocating it. The people cannot generally afford to pay a tuition fee of Rs. 10 per mensem. If the fee is raised, their sons will be prevented from obtaining a sound English education. The organs of the Anjuman should express the views of the Anjuman in all matters. In the case of Muhammad Haiyat Khan the Urdu journal of the Anjuman has expressed its opinion in his favour, but the English journal has made unfavourable remarks. Only the Senate of the Panjab University has the power to dismiss any servant of the University whose pay is above Rs. 10. But the Registrar has dismissed Maulvi Ghulam Qadir, an old and zealous Professor of the University college, without having previously obtained the approval of the Senate. If we now ask the Senate whether it approves of Maulvi Ghulam Qadir's dismissal, it will no doubt answer in the affirmative, because it is subservient to the royal will of the Registrar. But its approval was not obtained according to rule.

The same paper publishes the proceedings of the meeting of the Anjuman-i-Panjab held on the 16th June. The meeting strongly denounced the two articles that had appeared in the English journal of the Anjuman, called the Panjab University Intelligencer, against Muhammad Haiyat Khan, and a resolution was passed to the effect that Dr. Leitner might be requested to publish a contradiction of the articles in question in the same journal.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 21st June, in refutation of the articles published in the *Rahbar-i-Hind* and the *Koh-i-Nūr* against the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* and Dr. Leitner, remarks that the Urdu journal of the *Anjuman* is conducted by Munshi Nisar Ali, and the English journal by Babu Nobin Chandar Rae, Assistant Registrar of the Lahore University College. Dr. Leitner has nothing to do with the papers, and it is, therefore, unjust to hold him responsible for the views expressed in them. If the editors of the *Koh-i-Nūr* and the *Rahbar-i-Hind* and other persons did not approve of the tone of the articles published in the English journal of the *Anjuman* about Muhammad Haiyat Khan, they should have criticized these articles in a proper way, but they were not warranted in attacking Dr. Leitner. The charges brought against him are utterly unfounded. He is a true friend of the natives, and is guided in all his acts by a desire of promoting their interests, and not by a motive of self-aggrandizement, as has been alleged by our contemporaries. All sensible and respectable natives regard him as a perfect godsend, and are grieved to the heart by the articles published against him. Referring to a statement which appeared in the English journal of the *Anjuman* of the 31st May, to the effect that it is proposed to abolish scholarships for those students who take up English, and to raise the college fee from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per mensem, the *Koh-i-Nūr* in its issue of the 11th June condemns the *Anjuman* as an enemy of the natives and as opposed to the spread of English education in the province. But it should be observed that the journal of the *Anjuman* merely published the news. It is the Government officers who are thinking of abolishing scholarships and raising the tuition fee. The proposal has not been made by the *Anjuman* to the Government. The indignation of our contemporary should, therefore, be directed against the Government officers, and not against the *Anjuman*. The educated youths of the Panjab appear to be really responsible for the proposed abolition of scholarships

and the incerease of fee. They have been strongly protesting for some time past that the natives highly appreciate English education, and have been contending that English should be made a compulsory subject for the University examinations. This may have induced the Government officers to stop the scholarships and to raise the fee on the ground that, as the natives already sufficiently appreciate the benefits of English education, there is no need of holding out such incentives any longer. The Anjuman has been wisely advocating a policy that is calculated to encourage the study both of English and Oriental literature and science. We hope that Dr. Leitner and the Anjuman will not be offended with the foolish articles of the *Koh-i-Nûr* and the *Rahbar-i-Hind* in question, but will pity the writers for their ignorance as a parent does his child which, pained by an ulcer in its head, kicks at him under the impression that he is the cause of its pain.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 18th June publishes a picture in which the editor of the *Koh-i-Nûr* is represented as throwing arrows at Dr. Leitner, the Registrar of the Panjab University and President of the Anjuman-i-Panjab. Dr. Leitner replies: "This is just what I expected from you natives."

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* (Amritsar) of the 18th June (received on the 21st idem) states that it is said that the Government of India has offered Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan the option of resignation or of a public inquiry. Europeans generally consider natives unfit for posts of trust and responsibility, but the Sardar and some other native officers have proved the ability of natives. The post of Judicial Assistant which he already holds is a high post, but he is really capable of holding a still higher one. What will be the feeling of the natives, who hoped that he would in the course of time become a Deputy Commissioner, when they hear of the decision of the Govern-

Circulation,
200 copies.

ment in his case? We never expected such a decision from Lord Ripon's Government. This unfortunate case has disheartened poor native officers and also brought the Government into disrepute for subjecting an old and faithful public servant to such treatment. We do not mean to say that Muhammad Haiyat Khan should not be punished even if he is guilty. But he appears to have committed no fault. Some charges have been brought against him by some Afghans. It is well known what kind of people the Afghans are. They treacherously murdered Lord Alexander Burnes, Lord Macnaghten, (*sic*), and Sir Louis Cavagnari. Obviously the words of such a class of people should not be readily believed. The success which has attended their efforts in this case will encourage them to dishonour other officers in future. Muhammad Haiyat Khan's legal advisers will undoubtedly advise him to submit to a public trial and not to resign his post. But he should think twice before he makes up his mind. Apparently the Government does not wish to retain his services, otherwise it would have acquitted him and not ordered a second enquiry. The trial will put him to an additional cost of forty or fifty thousand rupees, and yet in the end the Government may not like to retain his services, even in the event of his honourable acquittal by the commission of enquiry. Moreover, it should be observed that all the European officers are opposed to him, and no native officer can get on without the favour of the European officers. Under these circumstances, in our opinion, it would be better for him to resign the public service. If he does not like to remain idle, he should carry on some trade.

The same paper, in its local news column, states that the editor lately received an anonymous letter for publication in his paper, in which Mian Hari Singh, the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Amritsar, was charged with partiality. The editor has sent the letter to Colonel McMahon, the Commissioner of Amritsar, in order that he may trace

the author and punish him. Mian Hari Singh is a man of high birth, being descended from the Rajas of Kangra. He is generally considered to be a very painstaking and just officer.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 23rd June, in regard to the case of Muhammad Haiyat Khan, remarks that when the commission sent its report to the Panjab Government, it was rumoured that the report was favourable to him. But it appears from the resolution of the Government of India that the commission has not declared him to be innocent in regard to some charges, which is to be deeply regretted. Mr. Barkley is so devoted to the study of the law that he may be considered to be almost mad. He is not a good debater. Moreover, he is generally so absorbed in contemplation that he has often driven beyond the place where he intended to go. Obviously such a man was not a fit person to be President of a commission of enquiry in such a delicate case. But we did not think it expedient to find fault with his appointment at the time. He has yielded to the opinions of the European enemies of Muhammad Haiyat Khan. We do not approve of the decision of the Government of India in his case. Does the Government wish to reduce him to poverty? Muhammad Haiyat Khan has already been exposed to great anxiety, harassment, and expense. The cost of a public trial will be very heavy. Moreover, it should be observed that he has already produced all the evidence he has in his favour, but it does not appear from the provisions of Act XXXVII. of 1850 that his enemies will not have the power to urge any new thing against him at the next trial. Under these circumstances, in our opinion, it would not be wise on his part to agree to the proposed second trial. He should ask the Government to decide his case on the report of Mr. Barkley's commission. If a second trial is to be held, the commission should consist of European and native members in equal numbers, and the prosecution should

Circulation,
517 copies.

be bound to make no new statement and to produce no new evidence.

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Ām* of the 18th June condemns Dr. Leitner's educational policy and remarks that it is his educational policy that has alienated from him the minds of all the educated natives of the Panjab. To raise the college fee from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 a month would be practically prohibiting the natives from receiving a high education. In regard to the dissatisfaction expressed by the Urdu-knowing members of the Anjuman-i-Panjab at the article published in the English journal of the Anjuman, the editor remarks that probably they have not had the article explained to them by some well-educated man. He has not seen the article, but from what he has heard of it from Dr. Rahim Khan it does not appear to be so objectionable as they imagine.

The same paper urges that some respectable native should be appointed a *chaudhri* in each *muhalla* with the approval of the inhabitants of that *muhalla* who should decide all civil suits whose value is less than one rupee.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Panjāb* of the 21st June says that there is a sentence in the judgment delivered by the Allahabad High Court in the case of Munshi Indarman to the effect that there is no doubt that some Musalman writers have abused the religion and the deities of the Hindus in their books, that they deserve punishment for this, and that the High Court regrets that no person has prosecuted them. But it should be observed that no Musalman prosecuted Indarman. A Muhammadan simply complained of his writings in his newspaper. Just as the Government itself prosecuted Indarman, so it should prosecute the Muhammadan authors. When the High Court has been convinced that some

Musalman have also committed the same offence of which Indarman has been convicted, should it not order the Magistrate to prosecute them?

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 23rd June, referring to the case of Munshi Indarman, remarks that the Hindus have

The same. heard of the dismissal of the appeal by the High Court with deep regret. It should be observed that those sentences in Munshi Indarman's books which have been condemned as obscene were taken by him from the religious books of the Musalmans. The Musalman authors can plead no such excuse in favour of the obscene passages with which their books abound, but still they have not been punished. The writer then gives the names of some obscene books published by Musalmans and asks Government to prosecute the authors.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 23rd June refers to the case of

The case of a Hindu widow of Bareilly convicted of infanticide and sentenced to transportation for life.

a Hindu widow which lately occurred at Bareilly. She gave birth to an illegitimate child and killed it in order to avoid shame. She was

convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge. The Judge expressed great sympathy with the poor woman in his judgment, but said that he was unable to sentence her to any punishment short of transportation in accordance with the law. It is a matter for shame and regret that such cases are of frequent occurrence. Our religious prejudices are opposed to the re-marriage of our widows, but it behoves our countrymen to take the question of their re-marriage into consideration in order to put a stop to this disgraceful state of things.

Circulation,
715 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nairang-i-Mazamin* (Muttra) of the 15th June (received on the 20th

J. H. Fisher, Esq., C.S.,
Collector and Magistrate,
Meerut.

idem) states that a fair called *Nava Chandi* is held every year at Meerut.

Circulation,
193 copies.

On the day of the fair the well-to-do persons erect tents in a garden and amuse themselves with the dancing of dancing-girls. At the last fair Mr. Fisher, the Collector of Meerut, resolved to turn the fair to account and held an exhibition in the garden. Prizes were given for good animals and good specimens of work exhibited. The dead body of a native woman of some low caste, whose throat had been cut, was lately found in the same garden. The well-to-do natives of Meerut, who are dissatisfied with Mr. Fisher for his not showing any indulgence to them in any matter and for his holding the exhibition, which they considered as an unjust interference with their fair, invented a strange story to take vengeance. They gave out that Mr. Fisher was in love with the deceased, and that her relatives killed her when they became acquainted with her improper intimacy with him. The matter was brought to the notice of the local Government, and the Government has ordered the Commissioner to make an enquiry into it. Mr. Fisher is a man of good conduct. He was formerly an Assistant Collector at Muttra for four years. He was a young man at the time and was unmarried. He never committed any improper act there. It is difficult to realize that he should have been guilty of the misconduct with which he has been charged by the people of Meerut. We hope that the Commissioner will make a thorough enquiry with great care and not allow himself to be deceived by the false representations of any person.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
490 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nar* of the 18th June, referring to the railway accident that occurred near Amritsar on the 26th May last, remarks that the number of the killed and wounded amounted to nearly fifty, and about one hundred passengers must have suffered loss from the delay in reaching their destinations.

The payment of damages to the passengers who were injured by the late railway accident at Amritsar.

Some persons had their arms or legs broken and are quite disabled for work. All these men are entitled to damages. The Railway Traffic Manager is a generous man, but he cannot do anything until those persons who have suffered any injury apply to him for damages. Some time ago a house at Peshawar, in which a European lady lived, was injured by an earthquake and she was slightly hurt. The owner of the house had to pay her some thousands of rupees as damages. True, the natives are not considered human beings and cannot get such large damages as are awarded to Europeans, but at all events they may be compensated as goats or lambs. Something is better than nothing. Moreover, if the Railway Company has to pay damages to injured passengers on one or two such occasions, it will require its servants to be more careful in future.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing under date the 15th June, says that the local train which departs from Lahore at 6 A. M. for Amritsar is very useful. It has united the two towns as if they were parts of the same town. There are many natives of Lahore, some of whom are employed in the public offices at Amritsar, who go to Amritsar by this train every day. They reach Amritsar before 10 A. M., do their work during the day and return home in the afternoon. But as this local train has only three carriages for passengers, one of which is reserved for women, many passengers are left behind every day. As a limited number of tickets is necessarily issued and the tickets are issued in 12 or 13 minutes, there is a great rush of passengers at the booking-office. Sometimes the tickets for the local train are distributed at one booking-office and sometimes at another. The writer has been going to the station for the last three days, but he has not been able to obtain a ticket. The writer also makes some other complaints about the Lahore station. There are several booking-offices at the Lahore station, but no

sign-boards are put up at them which could enable the people to know where they would obtain a ticket for any particular station. The station-master does not allow any man to keep his female relatives in the same carriage with him, but compels every woman to sit in the carriage reserved for females. Respectable natives do not like that their women should sit near low women, and therefore they are always anxious to keep them in the same carriage with them, but the station-master does not allow them to do so.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1881.	1881.	
1	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar, Urdu	...	Weekly	Barkat Ali	June 18th	June 21st	...
2	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 17th & 20th	" 19th & 22nd respectively.	660 copies.
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	14th	19th	225 "
4	<i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	" 16th	" 23rd	115 "
5	<i>Ahsan-i-Sibbandari</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 22nd	" 24th	...
6	<i>Ain-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	" 19th	" 21st	...
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kanta Prasad	" 18th	" 23rd	140 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 18th & 22nd	" 20th & 25th respectively.	1,700 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg	15th	20th	80 "
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamand,</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 16th	" 19th	125 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 18th & 21st	" 20th & 23rd respectively.	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	... Almora	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	15th	19th	51 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 18th	" 23rd	135 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	" 21st	" 24th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	<i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	20th	22nd	125 copies.
16	<i>Ashraf-ul-Sunnat</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Monthly	Husein Ali	" For the month of May.	" 24th	350 "

33	Madrar Gazette	...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	...	24th	...	100	"
34	Mashir-i-Qaisar	...	Lucknow, ...	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	...	"	...	200	"
35	Mishir-i-Lurakhahān	...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	"	...	150	"
36	Mishir-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib-ul-lah	...	"	...	90	"
37	Mitra Vids	...	Lahore ...	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund kam	...	"	...	250	"
38	Mulla-i-Nar	...	Cawnpore, ...	Urdu	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	...	"	...	32	"
39	Naiyar-i-Azam	...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	...	"	...	120	"
40	Nairang Mazāma	...	Muttra ...	Ditto	Ditto	Meva Ram	...	"	...	193	"
41	Nasim-i-Agra	...	Agra ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	...	"	...	325	"
42	Nasim-i-Hind	...	Fatehpur, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ambica Prasad	...	"	...	106	"
43	Nar Afshān	...	Ludhiana, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	...	"	...	700	"
44	Nar-al-Awar	...	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	"	...	337	"
45	Nusrat-al-Akhdar	...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	"	...	80	"
46	Oudh Akhdar	...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	...	"	...	715 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.).	"
47	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	...	24th	...	600 copies.	"
48	Panjabi Akhdar	...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Aziz,	...	"	...	300	"
49	Panjab Punch	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	...	24th	...	150	"
50	Patala Akhdar	...	Patiala ...	Ditto	Ditto	Likhi Kesh	...	"	...	300	"
51	Prasad Sindhu	...	Amraoti ...	Marathi	Ditto	Kalyans Govind Sa- tarkar	...	"	...	129	"
52	Prince of Wales Gazette.	...	Meerut ...	Urdu	Ditto	Rae Ganeshi Lal	...	"	...	50	"
53	Qaisar-al-Akhdar	...	Allahabad, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Latif	...	"	...	125	"
54	Rafah-i-Am	...	Sialkot ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ivan Chand	...	"	...	600	"
55	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	...	"	...	517	"
56	Rahilband Akhdar	...	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Bishan Sarup	...	"	...	110	"
57	Saba Kapurthala	...	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharf-al-din	...	"	...	200	"
58	Sedig-al-Akhdar	...	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Quds	...	"	...	455	"
59	Safir-i-Hind	...	Amritsar, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rajab Ali	...	"	...	200	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
60	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Bulagi Das	June 16th	June 19th	150 copies.
61	<i>Sahsa</i>	Allahabad,	Bengali	Weekly	...	18th	"	...
62	<i>Said-al-Akhbar</i>	Budaun	Urdu	Ditto	Afsal Ali	16th	25th	75
63	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudha- kar.</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banahi Dhar	19th	22nd	225
64	<i>Shafe-al-Sudur</i>	Lahore	Arabic	Monthly	Maulvi Faizal Hasan.	April 15th	23rd	100
65	<i>Shole-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	Haider Ali	June 21st	"	325
66	<i>Surya Kant</i>	Klichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Waman Narain Raje	8th & 15th	21st	...
67	<i>Tahrib-at-Akhlag</i>	Aligarh	Urdu	Monthly	Golab Rai	For the month of Jamadi-ul-Sani.	"	84
68	<i>Tutiga-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Wileyat Ali	June 10th & 17th	23rd	...
69	<i>Urdu Akhbar</i>	Akola	Marathi-Eng- lish,	Ditto	Dhondo Balkrishn,	11th & 18th	22nd	325
70	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Sialkot	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Chand	17th & 21st	20th & 24th respectively.	900

ALLAHABAD:

PRIYA DKS, M.A.,

Genl. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

The 30th June, 1881.